

## HUNS AGAIN FAIL IN DRIVE TOWARD VENETIAN PLAINS

Suffer Heavy Casualties as  
They Are Forced Back  
to Former Line.

## MAKE ANOTHER ATTACK AGAINST CAPRILLE HILL

British Troops Now Making  
Their Influence Felt on  
Italian Front.

## QUIET IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM

Virtual Inactivity Continues, Except  
for Reciprocal Bombardments  
in Various Sectors.

[By Associated Press.]  
The period of virtual inactivity continues in France and Belgium, except for reciprocal bombardments in various sectors, and here and there small operations by reconnoitering parties. Only on the northern Italian front have there been sanguinary encounters between the opposing infantry, and in these the Austro-German forces again were defeated in attempts to advance toward the Venetian plains.

Caprille Hill, at the head of San Lorenzo Valley, where last week the Italians were forced to cede ground, again has been attacked by the enemy, but the operation brought him nothing but heavy casualties, as he was driven back to his former line.

British troops are now making their influence felt on the Italian front. Berlin reveals this in announcing an attack by British forces south of Monte Fontana Seca, which it declares broke down before the Teutonic positions.

Counterattacks have recently been growing more frequent on the part of the Italians, and this British thrust gives added indication that more aggressive tactics are being adopted by the allies in opposition to the Austro-German invaders.

## FIRST SPECIFIC MENTION OF BRITISH ACTIVITIES

The British drove in on the mountain line just to the west of the Piave, northwest of Monte Tomba. The German report in this specific mention of British activities on this front made in any of the official statements, although it has been known that considerable British forces were in place in this sector.

British troops on the Cambrai front have repulsed raids by infantry and bombing parties on the southern end of the new salient. South of Lens the British improved their position. The artillery battle has been more marked south of the Scarpe, in the Arras area, and north of Langemark, in Flanders. In Champagne, north of the Chemin des Dames and south of St. Quentin, German efforts have been checked by the French, while intermittent artillery activity has continued over a greater part of the front from St. Quentin to Switzerland.

The official text of the armistice between the Russians and the Teutonic allies confirms the unofficial reports that it is to run from December 17 until January 14. The compact embraces all the fighting fronts where Russian troops have been engaged and also extends to the naval forces of the contracting parties.

## AUSTRO-GERMAN FORCES REPELLED IN DISORDER

[By Associated Press.]  
ROME, December 17.—Austro-German forces which attacked the Italian lines on the northern front from the direction of San Marino were driven back in disorder, the War Office announced today.

In the Col Caprille region, the Italians attacked and then were counter-attacked. Finally the enemy had to withdraw to the positions from which he started.

## DIPLOMATS AGREE THAT HUNS WILL MAKE OFFER

[By Associated Press.]  
WASHINGTON, December 17.—Information received here today among neutral diplomats agrees with intimations from abroad that Germany is considering another offer of peace.

## BRITISH BRING DOWN SEVERAL HUN AIRCRAFT

[By Associated Press.]  
LONDON, December 17.—The British War Office statement on aerial operations issued last night reads: "Although the weather was fine Saturday, a very high wind and ground mist interfered with reconnaissance and artillery work. Many rounds were fired during the day into enemy trenches, and bombs were dropped on numerous targets, including two positions of long-range guns south of Lille. Later we again bombed these gun positions."

## TURKS OCCUPY ISLANDS OFF ASIA MINOR COAST

[By Associated Press.]  
LONDON, December 17.—(British Admiralty, per Wireless Press).—The occupation by the Turks of two islands off the coast of Asia Minor is announced in an official statement issued today at Constantinople. The text reads:

"We occupied the Islands of Mesosimi and Plaka, on the coast of Asia Minor."

"On the coast in Palestine an attempt of a strong enemy patrol to advance was repulsed. East of Jerusalem there have been artillery duels at several points."

## Peters Summarizes Results of Prohibition

The following summary of the results of prohibition in Virginia during the first year of the law's operation accompanied the first annual report of Commissioner of Prohibition J. Sidney Peters, submitted to Governor Stuart yesterday.

Net reduction in commitments to penitentiary:

White men	60
Colored men	308
White women	3
Colored women	20

Net reductions:

Less persons committed prior to November 1, 1916	395
Actual reduction during dry period	101

Reduction in number of commitments for homicides of various grades: 34

Number committed prior to November 1, 1916: 18

Total net reduction in homicides: 52

Reduction in number of commitments to jail: 8,665

Reduction in number of arrests in dry cities: 4,572

Reduction in number of arrests in wet cities: 16,019

Reduction in number of arrests in all cities: 20,591

Reduction in number of persons aided in charitable institutions by public benevolences: 17,465

Increase in bank assets: \$70,777,000.00

Intangible bank deposits: 47,520,000.00

Increase in State's gross revenue: 1,262,925.56

Recommendation of Auditor for reduction in rate of taxation on tangible personal property: 10c per \$100

Intangible personal property: 15c per \$100

Capital: 20c per \$100

State of stamps in excess of cost of department: \$10,514.05

Amount of fines imposed violations of prohibition law: 71,075.90

Testimonials of seventy-nine leading citizens.

Testimony of newspapers which opposed prohibition: Times-Dispatch, Evening Journal, News Leader.

## NEW WAR BODY TO DEAL WITH LARGER PROBLEMS

Baker Declares Council Is Not to  
Infringe on Functions of  
General Staff.

## TO DEAL WITH EQUIPMENT At Least One Member to Be Fresh From France at All Times—Goethals Offered Post of Quartermaster-General to Succeed Sharpe.

[By Associated Press.]  
WASHINGTON, December 17.—In explanation of the new war council he has created, Secretary Baker said today it was not in any way a result of congressional inquiry into operations of the War Department, nor was it related in any way to the interallied war conference at Paris.

The secretary was not inclined to discuss in detail the purposes of the new council, but he said it was to deal with larger problems of war preparations, and did not infringe on the functions of the general staff. Questions of supply and equipment rather than military operations probably will come within the jurisdiction of the new body.

It is planned that at least one member of the council should be fresh from France at all times, in order to keep the department in close touch with affairs at the front. Mr. Baker said he had no present plan of visiting General Pershing's forces himself, but would not bind himself not to make the trip.

The council is composed of the secretary, the assistant secretary, the chief of staff, the provost-marshal-general, the quartermaster-general and the chiefs of artillery and ordnance. The three latter will be relieved of their present duties to devote their entire time to the council.

Major-General Goethals has been offered the post of quartermaster-general to succeed Major-General Sharpe, and it is understood that Brigadier-General John D. Barrett has been selected to succeed Major-General Weaver as chief of artillery. So far as is known, no successor has been chosen for Major-General Crozier, chief of ordnance, who was recently nominated for another term.

Secretary Baker would make no comment on the change. He would neither deny nor affirm even the statement that the offer had been made to General Goethals, who was in Washington last week at Mr. Baker's request. The fact that General Goethals was in uniform, although retired from active service, indicated that he had been recalled.

General Bliss has reoccupied his office as chief of staff, and is said to be at work on a report on his trip to England and France with Colonel House. General Bliss retires on December 31 for age, and while it is certain that he will be retained on active duty, it is generally expected that a younger officer will succeed him as chief of staff.

## Tennessee River Frozen

[By Associated Press.]  
JOHNSONVILLE, TENN., December 17.—The Tennessee River is frozen over here, for the first time of which there is a record.

## PETERS WANTS HIS POWERS EXTENDED

Prohibition Commissioner Files  
Report of First Year's  
Operations.

## RECOMMENDS LEGISLATION Would Repeal One-Quart Clause, Enlarge Powers of Magistrates and List Liquors.

In addition to the results of prohibition, which the annual report of J. Sidney Peters, the Commissioner of Prohibition for the State of Virginia, indicates to be of immense and far-reaching in their significance, and to have netted the State unexpected benefits in the way of conservation of money and man power, the report contains recommendations from the commissioner to the General Assembly that the "quart a month" law be repealed, making the State in reality as dry as a desert bone; that all ardent spirits now in the possession of the courts be turned over to the Commissioner of Prohibition, who shall be authorized to extract from them the alcohol for useful purposes; that all persons who have more than one quart which they bought before the prohibition law became effective shall file a sworn statement to account for all the ardent spirits in his possession, and that all not so accounted for shall be regarded as contraband and seized by the commissioner; that the same rule apply to stills and apparatuses as to ardent spirits; that the venue of local warrants be extended over the whole of the State and be returnable to Justices of the peace where the offense occurs; and, besides a number of others, that the appropriation of the State for the commission be increased from \$56,000 to \$106,000.

## RECOMMENDS SEVERE PENALTY FOR DRUNKENNESS

Mr. Peters also recommends that drunkenness be severely penalized. Besides this, he is of opinion the Virginia "oyster" navy used by the Department of Fish and Game should be affiliated with the prohibition commission to prevent the illegal transportation of whisky into Virginia ports and landings. This navy is at present in the control of the Federal government, and one of the needs of the increased appropriation is said in the report to be for the provision of a small boat for such coast duty till the release of the "oyster" navy is effected.

The recommendation of the commissioner seeks to have the authority of the Commissioner of Prohibition extended over police boards, Mayors of cities, city and town Councils, city managers, and all similar officials in the enforcement of the liquor law by local police. The report asks for this authority to be expressed in unmistakable language. A license tax of \$500, subject to summary revocation by the commissioner, is recommended for all beverages manufactured in other States and sold in Virginia; and a similar tax of \$1 is recommended for vendors of all soft drinks, patent medicines and all flavoring extracts, and the like.

## SEEKS REPEAL OF ONE-QUART CLAUSE

Mr. Peters is seeking the repeal of the "quart a month" law for the sake of harmony with the Federal law, that the Reed "bone dry" measure may be more successful. It was through fear of prosecution that the express companies began requiring a certificate from a doctor that the quart was for medicinal purposes, for it was a mere matter of form with the consignees to sign the affidavits that it was for such purposes. Now the commissioner fears that the best legal talent of the breweries and express companies will be directed towards making it possible to secure a certificate without the medical certificate, which would defeat in a measure the Reed amendment.

The recommendation for turning over to the commissioner all the ardent spirits in the possession of the courts will probably, if it goes into effect, result in the conversion of thousands of gallons of whisky to pure alcohol of a less quantity for usage at the State laboratories at the different educational institutions and other places. And it is hoped by the commission that the more clearly expressed authority of the commissioner over the city officials will result in a more satisfactory enforcement of the prohibition laws, and consequently in the seizure of a greater quantity of contraband liquor.

## WANTS GREATER POWERS TO COPE WITH SMUGGLERS

The purpose of the recommendation for authorizing judges of Circuit Courts and Justices of the peace to issue warrants for those violating the prohibition laws anywhere in the State and returnable to a Justice of the peace whenever the culprit is taken in offense is to aid the commissioner and his assistants in coping with the great army of whisky smugglers who operate in automobiles, trains, boats, etc., to evade the "bone-dry" amendment.

The report turned into the Governor's office yesterday was the first annual report of the commissioner. It was for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1917. The appropriation for the department was \$50,000 to run the department for sixteen months—that is, from November 1, 1916, to March 1, 1917. This amount the report declared to be evidently inadequate. The General Assembly was probably guided by the West Virginia legislature, which appropriated to that State's department only \$15,000.

In his report Mr. Peters declared that the paucity of the appropriation had been a source of constant pain and anxiety and insinuated that it had necessarily been a handicap to the successful fulfillment of the prohibition law.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

## DELAY IN ACTION ON RAILROAD ISSUE

President Not Expected to Take  
Any Step Until After Christmas Holidays.

## BORAH WANTS SENATE TO SIT Will Move To-Day That Motion for Adjournment Be Reconsidered.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—President Wilson, according to information passed over to-night in administration circles, may delay action regarding the railroad situation until after the Christmas holidays.

The information, coming on the heels of assurances of the past few days that he would move promptly to take over partial operation of the roads and relieve the traffic congestion, occasioned widespread comment.

Reports that the President has decided to place the operation of the roads, once he assumes control, under the direction of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, brought forth no official confirmation. Mr. McAdoo himself assured personal friends that he had no reason to believe that this had been decided upon.

Senator Borah, of Idaho, made a vigorous plea to-day that Congress sit until the President makes his wishes known. He said the people of the country were cold and starving, and that the railroads had "broken down."

He said he would offer a motion to-morrow that the Senate reconsider its motion for adjournment, so that the railroad situation could be smoothed out.

## RAILROAD SITUATION IS DISCOURAGING THING

"The railroad situation," he said, "is one of the discouraging things about the progress of the war. The most magnificent Christmas present Congress could give the American people would be a solution of the problem."

"Last year the government asked for production. We have had big production, and now the transportation system has broken down and the crops are lost."

"It is not the proper thing for Congress to go home to-morrow and leave a cloud of gloom over the country. I cannot conceive that the President will not need any assistance of Congress for two weeks. If we leave the question over for two weeks, it will be two weeks before we can get down to it. So the country will be left in the same situation for probably a month."

"The situation arises out of a lack of system to meet the emergency, and Congress is the part of the government which will have to do with determining that policy."

Senator Borah expressed the opinion that the President has not sufficient power under the act of August, 1916, to take over the railroads.

## QUESTION MORMON'S RIGHT TO SERVE AS SENATOR

[By Associated Press.]  
WASHINGTON, December 17.—Petitions demanding an investigation of the right of Senator Smoot, of Utah, to retain his seat in the Senate because of his connection with the Mormon Church were introduced to-day by Senator Curtis. The petitions were signed by members of churches in Hutchinson and Wichita, Kans.

## REDUCE CONGRESSMEN'S SALARIES DURING WAR

WASHINGTON, December 17.—A bill to reduce salaries of Senators and Congressmen from \$7,500 to \$5,000 during the war was introduced to-day by Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, and referred to the Appropriations Committee.

## PIEZ TO SUCCEED HARRIS

Naval Officer Asks to Be Relieved as  
General Manager of Emergency  
Fleet Corporation.

[By Associated Press.]  
WASHINGTON, December 17.—Rear-Admiral Frederick R. Harris, recently appointed general manager of the Shipping Board's Emergency Fleet Corporation, to-day asked to be relieved of that duty and returned to his post as chief of the navy's bureau of yards and docks.

His request will be granted, and Charles A. Piez, a Chicago engineer, vice-president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, will be appointed to succeed him.

## ROCKEFELLER HOME BURNS

Four-Story Building at Forest Hill Destroyed—Police Believe Fire of  
Incendiary Origin.

[By Associated Press.]  
CLEVELAND, December 17.—Fire broke out late to-night in the home of John D. Rockefeller, at Forest Hill, in East Cleveland, a suburb.

The fire spread with such rapidity through the four-story building that police expressed the belief that it was of incendiary origin.

It was impossible to save any of the furnishings of the house, and many valuable paintings, bronzes and tapestries were destroyed. The home was exquisitely furnished throughout its forty-five rooms.

The loss on the building alone will be more than \$50,000.

Mr. Rockefeller bought the building a number of years ago, and has added many extensions. He has resided in it every summer since its purchase.

# "DRY" AMENDMENT PASSED BY HOUSE

A Plea to Virginia Workers  
in Behalf of Our Country

Commonwealth of Virginia,  
Governor's Office,  
Richmond, Va.,  
December 17, 1917.

As the holidays draw near, we can but feel the changes which have come to us as a people since last we celebrated our Joyous Christmas.

Grave as are our responsibilities, solemn as are our duties, we should not fail to find the joy that comes from an appropriate observance of the glad day which marks the coming of the Savior of mankind.

And yet we cannot escape the conviction that our country's peril demands at our hands the subordination of all pleasures to the supreme duty of the hour to make ready for the struggle on the result of which depends our national existence.

The most immediate and most acute difficulty that now confronts the country is the scarcity of fuel, not only for the present bodily comfort, but for the purpose of furnishing power to drive the locomotives which are to pull the trains laden with every necessary of life for distribution among our own people and for export to our allies. We have

not enough of available coal, nor have we enough of locomotives and other railroad equipment or available railroad out of which to construct these necessary instrumentalities for conducting traffic.

We need to quicken our pace in every field of preparedness for war and for the establishment and maintenance of proper domestic conditions while we prepare. To win, we must work as well as fight.

May I not use the exigency of this hour as just ground for asking men in the mines and in the shops, especially machine shops, and as far as possible in all war industries, wherever located in Virginia, to deny themselves the usual holiday except Christmas Day and half the season as one of fresh resolve and extra duty in rescuing millions of their fellow-countrymen and millions more who fight in common cause with us, from suffering and danger? In what way can the army of Virginians engaged in war industries better illustrate their patriotism and link themselves with the armies in the camp and at the battle front in the bonds of service and sacrifice?

(Signed)  
HENRY C. STUART,  
Governor.

## BOCHE NAVAL FORCES RAKE ENGLISH COAST

Convoyed Merchant Ships Attacked  
by Hun Craft and Four-  
teen Are Sunk.

## REQUIRED ONLY HALF-HOUR One English Destroyer Sunk and Another Disabled—Force for Protection From Surface Attack Not Present—Neutral Craft Victims.

[By Associated Press.]  
LONDON, December 17.—One British and five neutral merchantmen, a British destroyer and four mine sweepers have been sunk in the North Sea by German naval forces.

The losses were the result of an attack on a convoy bound from Scotland to Norway. Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced today. The total tonnage of the lost merchantmen was 5,000.

Eighty-eight Scandinavians, two of whom were women, and ten British were rescued by four British destroyers detached from a cruiser squadron which was hastened to the scene. Other survivors reached Norway in boats.

The merchant vessels were being convoyed by the destroyers Partridge and Pelew. The Partridge was sunk and the Pelew was disabled, but eventually she was brought safely to port. The enemy then attacked the convoy, sinking the six merchantmen and four armed trawlers.

The entire crew of the trawler Lord Alveston was saved in one of its own boats. The casualties on the Pelew were one officer and three men killed and two wounded seriously. Information regarding the crew of the Partridge, Sir Eric said, was incomplete, but a report from Kiel told of the taking there of three officers and twenty-one men from the Partridge and of one officer and twenty-five men from the trawlers.

The Partridge and the Pelew, together with four armed trawlers, said Sir Eric, comprised the antisubmarine escort of the convoy. For some reason as yet unexplained, he added, the force which was sent for the purpose of protecting the convoy against surface attacks was not on the scene in time to prevent the destruction of the convoy. A court of inquiry had been appointed to investigate the circumstances, he announced. A second convoy, which was also being covered, was not attacked.

## 106 SAVED BY CREWS OF STEAMERS IN CONVOY

[By Associated Press.]  
KRISTIANIA, December 17.—Sailors from the ships sunk by German warships in the North Sea say that fire was opened by the attacking cruisers at a range of 3,500 yards, and within a half hour the British armed ships, with the exception of the destroyer Pelew, were sunk. Crews from steamers in the convoy saved in all 106 sailors, who were landed on the west coast of Norway. Fifty-nine of the rescued were British.

## PENETRATE WATERS NEAR MOUTH OF TYNE

[By Associated Press.]  
LONDON, December 17.—Two neutral merchant vessels and a trawler were sunk off the Tyne on December 12 by German destroyers, Thomas J. McNamara, financial secretary to the Admiralty, announced in the House of Commons to-day.

By penetrating the waters off the mouth of the Tyne the Germans carried their operations close to the English coast for the first time recently, so far as the official communications have shown. The Tyne flows through Northern England into the North Sea at South Shields.

## PRELIMINARY REPORT TO PRESIDENT BY HOUSE

Head of American Mission Reaches  
Washington and Immediately  
Goes to White House.

## UNDERSTOOD THAT VANCE MCCORMICK, General Bliss and Admiral Benson, Other Members of Mission, Will Attend Conferences To-Day.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—A preliminary oral report on the outcome of the interallied conferences at London and Paris was laid before President Wilson to-night by Colonel E. M. House, special emissary of the United States at the conference.

Colonel House arrived here quietly late this afternoon, and went at once to the White House, where he always stays when in Washington. At a late hour to-night he and the President were still closeted together in the White House library.

To-morrow, it is understood, Vance McCormick, chairman of the war trade board; General Tasker H. Bliss and Admiral William S. Benson, aids to Colonel House on his mission, will be present at the conferences.

The administration must now determine what the course of the United States will be in carrying out the principles agreed upon at Paris and London. These are the things which must be determined:

1. Nomination of the permanent representatives of the United States on the supreme war council, the military and the naval council.

2. Determination as to whether or not legislation will be required to enable the United States to carry out the agreements which Colonel House tentatively has made.

3. Plans for changes in the military, naval and economic program of the United States which the conference may have recommended.

Among the naval, military and economic changes upon which Colonel House may be prepared to offer advice are the more aggressive prosecution of the naval warfare, increase in the program for the United States troops and the solution of the embargo problem as it affects the Northern European and South American neutrals.

## CONSCRIPTION CONFIRMED

Large Majorities Returned for Union  
Government of Sir Robert  
Borden.

[By Associated Press.]  
OTTAWA, ONT., December 17.—Union government has been returned and conscription confirmed by the Canadian domestic vote.

Early returns received from all over Canada indicate that the government of Sir Robert Borden has been elected to administer Canadian affairs for another five years, and that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is as definitely defeated as in the reciprocity election of 1911.

Returns indicate that the French portion of Canada has gone heavily for Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and English constituencies have returned men who will support the Union government measures, and maintain Premier Borden in office.

The vote has been very heavy everywhere, and the majorities are very large. The soldier vote, which will not be ascertained for some days, will increase the already heavy majorities of government members, and will likely increase the number of government supporters elected.

Official returns announced shortly before midnight showed that with sixteen districts to be heard from, the Unionists had won 125 seats and the opposition eighty-seven, with four seats deferred.

## PARTIES DIVIDE ALMOST EVENLY IN FINAL VOTING

Would Forbid Making, Sale  
or Importation of Liquor  
in United States.

## ONLY SLIGHT DIFFERENCE FROM SENATE'S MEASURE

With This Adjusted, Question  
Will Be Submitted to State  
Legislatures.

## SEVEN YEARS IN WHICH TO ACT

Announcement of Result Brings On  
Such Demonstration as Is Rarely  
Permitted in Congress.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—Nation-wide prohibition won in the House to-day, and only the adjustment of a slight difference in resolutions between the House and Senate now stands in the way of submitting to State Legislatures an amendment to the Federal Constitution forbidding the manufacture, sale or importation of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes in the United States or its territories.

The vote in the House, taken after a day of debate before crowded galleries, was 282 to 125, with the parties dividing almost evenly. The margin for prohibition was eight votes more than the two-thirds vote.

Both wets and dries had been predicting victory all day, and it was not until the last few names had been called that the antiprohibition forces conceded their defeat. When Speaker Clark announced the result, the victors were joined by the galleries in such a demonstration as is rarely permitted in the House. Former Secretary Bryan, an interested spectator nearly all day, appeared on the floor and joined in receiving congratulations with Representative Webb, of North Carolina, who had led the fight.

## SENATE IS EXPECTED TO ACCEPT AMENDMENT

The resolution adopted by the House is identical with that passed by the Senate last August, except that it gives the States seven years instead of six in which to ratify the amendment. Senator Sheppard, author of the resolution, predicted that the Senate would accept the amendment to-morrow. He said he had assurances that the seven-year period would be approved, and that he did not believe a roll call necessary. The President's approval is not required, and the State legislatures may, as soon as they please after Vice-President Marshall and Speaker Clark have signed the resolution.

"It will be submitted to-morrow as a Christmas present to the American people," said Senator Sheppard, "and I believe it will be ratified within three years."

Every attempt to-day to put amendments to except light wines and beer was beaten, and 141 Democrats stood up against 137 Republicans and four independents to win the final victory for the prohibition forces.

## TEXT OF RESOLUTION

AS FINALLY ADOPTED

Following is the resolution as adopted:

"Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives, That the following amendment to the Constitution be, and hereby is, proposed to the States, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution:

"Article I, Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article, the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from, the United States and all territories subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

"Section 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

"Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress."

## NEW PLAN FOR SUBMISSION OF SUCH AMENDMENTS

While the House was debating, a resolution by Senator Brandegee, of Connecticut, providing a general and new plan for submission of constitutional amendments, was favorably reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee. It provides that all amendments shall be acted upon within eight years after submission, and instead of action, as at present, by State Legislatures, that amendments shall be submitted to vote of the State electors. The prohibition amendment probably will be submitted before the Brandegee resolution passes, and, therefore, will not be affected by it.

Forty more members attended to-day's session than heard President Wilson's war message. The 410 votes cast